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Volume XLII April, 1945 Number Six

The Cornell Countryman

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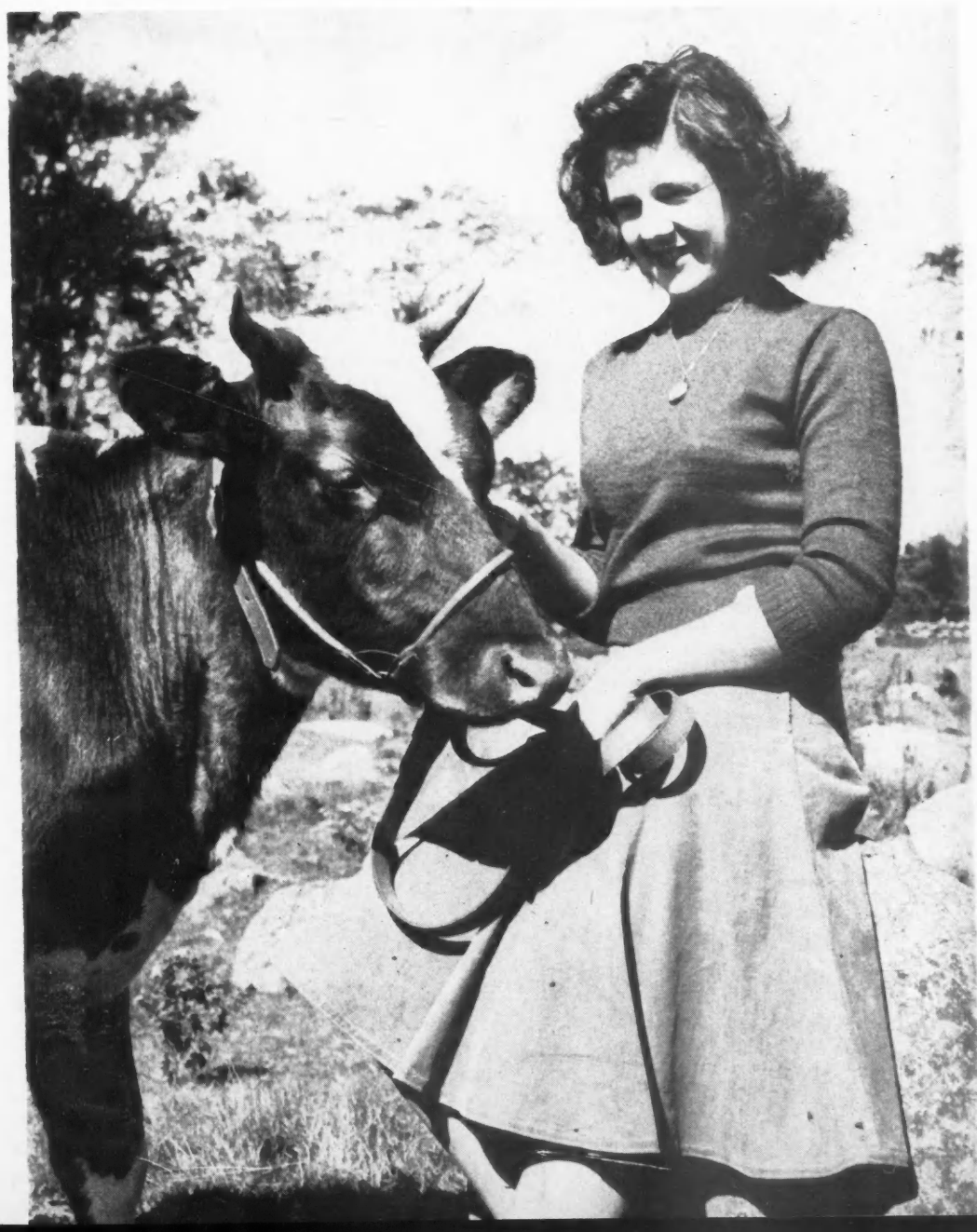

In a wind tunnel an **AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER** uses a 40,000 horsepower electric motor to create a 400-mile-an-hour tornado for testing war planes.

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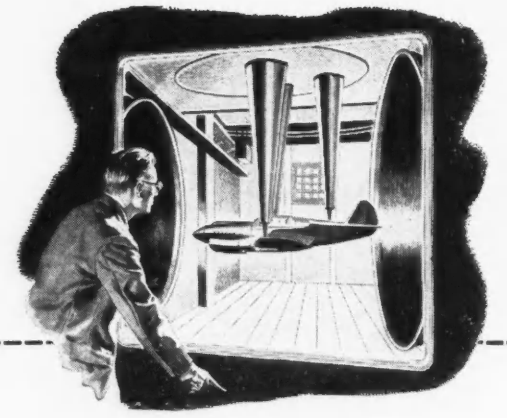

In a factory a **WORKER** assembles delicate bomb-sight parts in air made dust-free by the Precipitron* electrostatic air cleaner.

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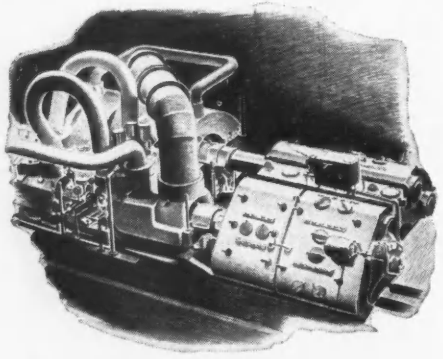

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The Cornell Countryman

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Lilacs In The Dooryard

Lilacs will soon again be blooming,
Their swollen buds are beauty's promise.
High parapets of purple flowers,
And perfumed air, and misty days
Of April, come in joyous spring time.

William H. Glasson '96

Ed. Note—By now you are all acquainted with Mr. Glasson who has practically become a member of the Countryman staff. He writes that fifty years ago there were many fine lilac bushes in front yards of Ithaca town, and in all the country around, and he finds pleasure and beauty in remembering.

Dr. Carl E. Ladd

Ladd Scholarships

The former Dean of the College of Agriculture, Carl E. Ladd, exemplified the best in rural life. His years were devoted to forwarding the interests of agriculture. It is fitting that the memory of this man of service should be perpetuated by enabling young people also to serve in the development of agriculture and rural life.

Dean Ladd believed that agriculture needs capable leadership, needs it urgently now and will need it in the future. He had great faith in the ability of rural youth to provide this leadership and in the capacity of the agricultural colleges to furnish the necessary training. He used every opportunity to encourage capable farm boys and girls to get an agricultural education. In an effort to further these ideals, a fund is being established to provide memorial scholarships for study at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The scholarships will be open to all classes in the two- and four-year courses. They will amount to $200 per year. The main considerations in awarding these scholarships are need, academic ability, and the promise for future leadership in agriculture.

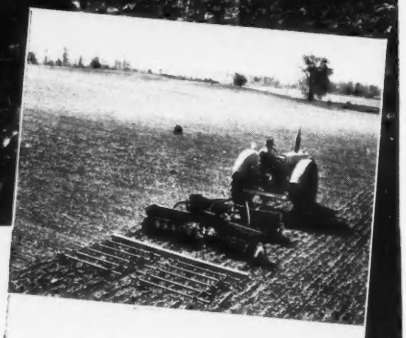
The Dean held a Roberts Scholarship while a student at Cornell and was invaluable to him.

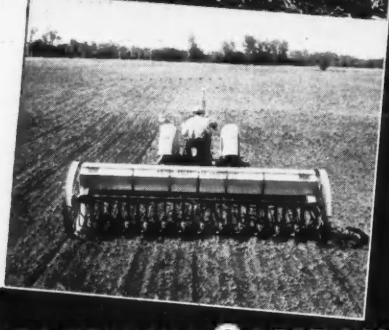
The committee set up by the State Conference Board of farm organizations has placed $100,000 as their goal, to be contributed by persons who have felt the influence of the Dean's leadership. This would provide twenty scholarships a year. Contributions for this tribute may be sent to T. E. LaMont, Albion, New York. Checks should be made payable to the Ladd Memorial Fund.

It should be remembered that gifts are deductable in calculating income tax returns up to 15 per cent of the net income.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
TRACTORS & FARM MACHINERY

What of the Future?





It is time now to plan for the bountiful harvests of the years to come. But the future is brightest for those farmers of America who fulfill their obligation to the land. To harvest heavy yields on their acres farmers must restore to the earth those elements of fertility lost through continuous use of the soil. They must practice control against soil erosion. Only when farm lands are in top condition can farmers look ahead to seasons of prosperity.

The future holds great promise that the world's urgent need for food will at last be satisfied, for new and miracle-working farm machinery will be available to farmers after peace comes. This farm machinery, coupled with modern methods, can so increase food production that there will be plenty for everyone. Farmers will be able to produce crops in abundance efficiently and economically—at the same time preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil.

Modern, improved farm machines built by Minneapolis-Moline will help the farmers keep up the producing power of their land. The labor-saving features of MM machines, too, will help to get farm jobs done speedily and efficiently, bringing to farmers more leisure time to enjoy a better life.

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Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

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Save Work in Making Hay

by

Ivan R. Bierly
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE farmer who lives on the second farm up the road built a buckrake this spring. I haven't had time to go there to see it yet, but I hope to do so before the haying season is over this year." This statement, made by a farmer in Cortland County last summer, helped us to find a farmer who was using a buckrake. It also seemed to illustrate the problem that farmers have of trying to find a chance to see how their neighbors do their work. They're all making hay at the same time. Our objective at the time was to learn what we could of some of the newer methods for harvesting hay so that we might answer some of the questions which farmers ask as to possibilities, advantages, and disadvantages of the newer methods.

As a part of this survey, a stop watch was used to record the traveling time to get in several loads of hay by different methods on 40 farms in Cortland, Livingston, and Tompkins Counties. These records were taken to determine the amount of labor required to handle a ton of hay by the different methods used by farmers.

A considerable part of the hay in New York is put in the barn by hand. That is, it is bunched in the field and then pitched on to the wagon by hand. Ordinarily it is unloaded at the barn with a "horse fork." Our records show that 4 to 5 hours of man labor are required to put in a ton of hay in this way.

A hayloader eliminates two of the hardest jobs of putting in hay by hand, bunching hay in the field, and pitching the hay on to the wagon. Our records show that 3 men, which was the usual-sized crew, were getting in almost a ton of hay an hour with a hayloader and wagon. This meant at least 3 hours of labor to put in a ton, or a saving of at least an hour of labor per ton as compared with those farms where the job was being done by hand.

On some farms, trucks are used instead of wagons because they travel

On this farm, a buckrake is used to bring the hay to the barn, and this "blower" is used to put it in the mow.

faster on the way to and from the barn. Where trucks are used, more of the time is spent in loading and unloading the hay, and less of it in traveling to and from the field.

During the last few years, quite a number of farmers have changed from two-tined harpoon forks to loose-tined grapple forks for unloading hay at the barn. It was the unanimous opinion of the farmers interviewed who had made this change that the loose-tined grapple fork left the hay spread out in the mow much better than the harpoon forks. This meant that it was easier to spread out in the mow. Slings also leave the hay spread out in the mow, but the barn must be strong, with plenty of room above the beams to permit the use of slings.

Most of the farmers who used buckrakes were enthusiastic about them as labor-saving tools for making hay. According to these farmers, it is very important that the buckrake be properly constructed. This simply means getting a good set of plans to start with, and then following them carefully.

Our records show that 3 men, the usual crew for getting in hay where a buckrake was used, were putting in about 2 tons of hay an hour. There was, however, a wide variation among the farms in the rate at which hay was being handled. The size of the loads hauled was important. Although 700 pounds was the average size of load of hay on buckrakes for all of the farms where weight records were obtained, the average for the first-year operators was only 525 pounds. This meant that almost 4 trips to and from the field were made to bring in a ton of hay. Even so, these first year operators were getting in hay at the rate of more than one and one-half tons an hour. Farmers who had used buckrakes at least one or two years before, were hauling almost 850 pounds of hay to the load, and were getting in the hay at a rate of about 2½ tons an hour.

One of the main advantages of the buckrake is that there is a continuous flow of hay to the barn. One man brings the hay to the barn with a buckrake, while the other members of the crew put hay into the mow. Thus, even though there are only three men working, there are really two "crews" where the buckrake is used. The buckrake also eliminates entirely the handling of hay in the field. Furthermore, hay that is brought in by the buckrake has not been packed down, and for this reason is much easier to handle in the mow.

When a buckrake is used, a loose-tined grapple fork or sling is ordinarily used to handle hay at the barn. Most buckrake operators say that the rake is most efficient on hauls of not more than half a mile, but may be used to advantage if only a small part of the hay is beyond this distance.

Last summer several farmers in Genesee and Livingston Counties used the wind stacker, including the fan assembly and blower pipe from an old threshing machine to put their hay into the mow. The hay was brought to the barn with a buckrake. All of these farmers agree that the buckrake saved the hard work in the field, and the blower saved the hard work in the mow. The hay is broken up somewhat as it passes the fan, but since all of it goes into the mow, these farmers rate it just as good as other hay for feeding.

(Continued on page 9)

New Horizons in Dairy Cattle Breeding

by

G. W. Salisbury

In charge Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination Laboratory

Artist's Conception Artificial Breeding Unit

—Courtesy Farm Journal

PROBABLY no agricultural development of recent years has attracted more attention than artificial insemination of dairy cattle. During recent months visitors from all over the United States and from many sections of the world have been on the Cornell campus to see the new developments here. They have come to see the new Dairy Cattle Breeding Center which has recently been erected on the Judd Falls Road about a half mile from the campus.

This dairy Cattle Breeding Center comprises a new modern laboratory, a service building, two barns that hold 30 bulls each, and a feed, hay and bedding barn. It has been jointly sponsored and developed by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., the New York State College of Agriculture, and Cornell University. It represents a cooperative effort between these three groups to aid New York farmers in breeding better dairy cattle.

A modest research project in artificial insemination was established in the Department of Animal Husbandry in the spring of 1938. The first cooperative organized in New York State to use artificial insemination in the breeding of dairy cattle was the Pioneer Cooperative Dairy Cattle Breeding Association which had its headquarters in Dryden, New York. It was organized in the fall of 1938 among Tompkins County dairymen, largely through the efforts of the extension dairymen of the Department of Animal Husbandry.

The Pioneer unit was established as a trial venture. Dairymen were intrigued with the idea of the possibility of greater use of proved sires and the College of Agriculture was interested in learning something about how to operate, organize and utilize artificial insemination as a means to that end. Many problems were met and solved during the first year of operation of the Pioneer unit. It appeared that artificial insemination was a useful tool in dairy cattle breeding and more and more interest developed in the State.

During the second year of this program other local cooperatives were formed and began operation. With the development of these independent units new problems were faced and certain inefficiencies in management and operation of the organizations became apparent. It appeared that many of these inefficiencies could be eliminated by the organization of larger units. Thus, in the spring of 1940 a number of these local units joined forces and established the foundation for the present State-wide New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. Headquarters were established in Syracuse, a farm was leased, and this organization began its development to its present size and efficiency.

Since that time there has been a steady growth and development of artificial breeding cooperatives in New York State. The New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative is now composed of 35 separate county organizations and there are 4 independent artificial breeding units not affiliated with the New York State Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. These independent units are the Orange County Artificial Breeders' Association, the Seneca County Cooperative Cattle Breeders' Association Inc., the Sullivan County Artificial Breeders' Association and the Broome-Tioga Artificial Breeders' Association. From a situation where only a few hundred cows were bred during the first year of operation the program has now developed to the point where somewhat over 30,000 cows are bred each year by artificial insemination and the number is continuously growing. Many of the technical details have been solved, and it is now possible to breed as many as 100 or more cows with a single service of a bull.

After approximately 2 years of operation in the Syracuse headquarters it became apparent that the growth of the program in New York State was advancing so rapidly that the State group was outgrowing their headquarters. The group had started in a thoroughly practical manner, had converted an old wooden barn into quarters for the bulls and had developed a small laboratory in the barn. It was

obvious that this barn was hazardous from the standpoint of fire and that the outstanding collection of bulls the Cooperative then owned would be irreplaceable if lost.

The officers of the Cooperative, H. L. Creal, Homer, President; Harold Meaker, Memphis, First Vice-President; Home Shephard, Cazenovia, second Vice-President; and J. L. Sears, Baldwinsville, Secretary-Treasurer; began to develop a program for the future of their organization. One of the first requirements they set up was that fireproof quarters should be provided. In addition, they wanted quarters which would safely house bulls and in which the technical details of collecting, handling and shipping of semen could be handled with the utmost efficiency.

Throughout this same period the extension division of the Department of Animal Husbandry, under the direction of Professor S. J. Brownell, were learning useful things about the operation and the development of artificial breeding as a method for breeding better dairy cows. Also, the records obtained in artificial insemination with respect to the efficiency of this practice in getting cows with calf and many other items were of great value to the research workers in the College. Thus, each of these groups was able to learn many facts from this farmer-owned and operated project which could be used in the educational program, in the teaching of students, and in the teaching of other farmers in the State.

The late Dean Carl E. Ladd, speaking at the 1942 Annual Meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, stated that the correlated work in this project between research, extension, and practice was one of the finest examples of cooperation he had ever seen. It seemed desirable, both to the officers of the Cooperative and to the administrators of the College, that this cooperative effort to solve certain breeding problems be continued. Thus, when the officers of the Cooperative drew up their long-time plans for the development of their organization they included a firm cooperative relationship with the New York College of Agriculture. Their plans were finally perfected and approved by their membership. Next they were submitted to the administration of the College of Agriculture, and finally the plan was placed in operation.

The Legislature of the State of New York was asked for an appropriation to support the research and extension work in artificial insemination and dairy cattle improvement at the College. The authorities of the endowed colleges of Cornell University were approached on the project. An ideal arrangement was arrived at, in which all parties would benefit.

The Cooperative was particularly desirous of having their headquarters located near Ithaca so as to benefit from the experimental work in progress not only by the research group working directly on this project, but by all departments of the College as well, and to benefit from a close working relationship with the extension group. The authorities of the College were interested in having the Cooperative close so that the College personnel would obtain as much information as possible from the work of the Cooperative which could be used in the extension and teaching program to aid other dairymen and students.

Through the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative information was being made available to the College based on literally thousands of dairy farms throughout the State. Dairymen were maintaining these herds on a practical basis at their own expense and were making the records and other information obtained in their own dairy cattle breeding operations available to the College for their use. For the College to maintain as large a group of dairy cows scattered all over New York under similar conditions the cost would be prohibitive. In addition, the College could maintain trained specialists to compile and study the records and to interpret them. Such facilities are not available to the individual dairyman. Thus the arrangement would be of mutual benefit.

Recognizing these facts Cornell University agreed to furnish the land necessary for establishing the headquarters of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative in Ithaca. In addition, it agreed to build the barns and laboratory building to house the headquarters of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the research laboratories of the New York State College of Agriculture. The cost of construction would then be spread over a period of twenty-five years, the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the State of New York sharing equally in the cost of this debt retirement.

In the spring of 1944 construction was started on this project. On December 17, 1944 the Cooperative moved their bulls and their equipment to Ithaca and began operation in their new headquarters. Some two months later the Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination research laboratory of the Department of Animal Husbandry was in operation.

The space in the main headquarters building which houses the offices and the laboratories is divided almost equally between the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the College. The offices are in front on the first floor. Those on the north are occupied by the research group of the Department of Animal Husbandry, those on the south side are occupied by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. In the rear of the building are located the main laboratories. Between the two laboratories are two rooms which are used in common. One is the large walk-in refrigerator where the semen is packaged and stored, the other is the equipment sterilization room. In the basement of the building are the shipping rooms, small animal laboratory, and the service rooms. On the second floor there is a room for a night watchman and uncompleted space for additional expansion.

The barns are one story high and are made largely of cement block and cement. Each barn is 132 feet long, 36 feet wide, and houses 30 bulls. The north barn is the Holstein barn; the south, the Guernsey barn. Of the 60 stalls, 10 are alloted to the research division of the College for housing experimental bulls. These bulls will be placed on feeding and management experiments to study certain problems relating to maintaining bulls in fertile service for long periods of time. In addition, the Cooperative turns over to the research workers all discarded and extra semen for scientific studies dealing with the improvement of diluters and increasing the efficiency of artificial insemination in the field.

Financially and administratively the two groups operate as entirely separate units. The business of the Cooperative is run by its executive committee and board of directors, the College having no hand in this phase of the work. The research group functions as an independent unit entirely free of coercion or direction by the Cooperative. That this arrangement can operate successfully is demonstrated by nearly five years of close cooperative effort and the joining of forces to solve a number of important problems in this field.

It is believed that in the future this arrangement will develop into a full working organization in which many facts of benefit to New York farmers and to New York agriculture will be established. It is hoped that a real contribution can be made by the dairymen of the New York Artifiicial Breeders' Cooperative and the research and extension divisions of the Animal Husbandry Department to the breeding of better cows for New York State.

Barn Curing of Hay

by

B. A. Jennings
Department of Agricultural Engineering

THE curing of hay in the barn by the blowing of air has aroused the interest of many farmers.

This method has been used successfully in other states, but it is still in the experimental stage in New York due to our conditions. There is still a need for additional information before specific and reliable information can be given as to the best design and methods of operation.

Barn curing may be used in only a part of the barn as weather insurance, and so arranged that additional areas can later be utilized or the entire mow area can be equipped at one time.

The barn curing system consists of a large fan to furnish air, power to operate the fan, a main duct and lateral ducts to distribute the air uniformly at the bottom of the mow. The air is blown up through the hay and completes the curing. As the air evaporates the moisture, the temperature drops from 2 to 15°F. below that of the outside air. Thus there is no danger of the hay heating, even with 40 to 50% moisture in correctly designed and operated system.

The air entering the hay at the bottom dries the bottom hay first and the evaporation continues until finally the entire mow is below the safe keeping stage.

Laboratory Hay Bins

Last summer, 16 trial farm installations were made in various parts of the state under the guidance of Professor C. N. Turner.

To obtain additional information, the Department of Agriculture Engineering conducted 13 tests using small bins. Three bins of hay were operated at the same time so that all of the factors affecting the curing of hay except one, were held as near constant as possible to permit a comparison of results. The bins were weighed twice a day so that records of moisture loss could be obtained.

Since this procedure is almost impossible to do with actual installations, laboratory equipment was used. The laboratory equipment was as similar to actual installations as possible so that the results could be utilized for additional field research.

Conclusion from Test Runs

The results of one season's work can be used as indications only. Some of the more promising results are as follows:

1. The quicker the hay is dried and the higher the moisture content at loading, the greener will be the color of the finished product.
2. Increasing the amount of air, increases the rate of drying, with less chance of mold and loss of color. How much the amount of air can be increased economically for actual installation must be determined.
3. Continuous blowing gives quicker drying than thermostatic or time clock operation. This is especially important if high moisture content hay is used and in the early part of the run.
4. Auxiliary heat, even a 5 or 10°F. rise, greatly reduces the drying time.
5. Hay with 30 to 40 per cent moisture can be cured quite successfully, while hay of over 50 per cent moisture requires considerable care to insure good hay.

This work is to be continued this summer, and some of the more promising results will be tried out in farm installations.

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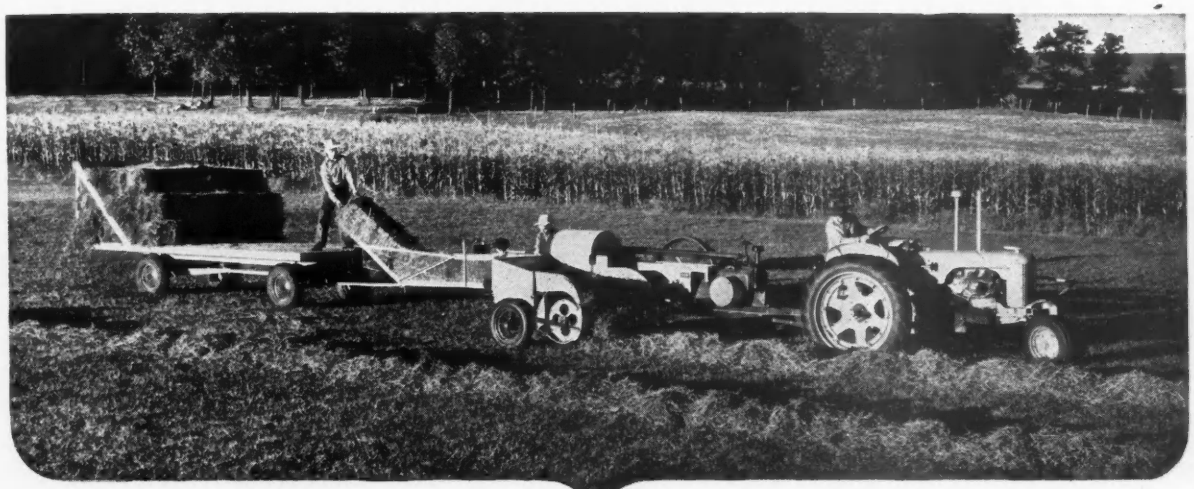

Green Fields Unfold New Farm Wealth..

★ When your fathers were in their youth hay was regarded mainly as roughage to round out the grain ration of farm animals, to dilute it for digestion. Yet that roughage was made from the same crops which, as pasture, produced the richest milk from dairy cows and the most rapid growth in young animals.

Today, science tells how old-time hay lost its value between meadow and manger. It shows how bleaching destroys the pro-vitamin carotene, how moisture steals minerals, how protein perishes with every hour of undue delay before or after cutting. In particular, research reveals that saving the pasture value in hay is largely a matter of saving leaves and preserving green color.

Founded on practical experience and fortified by the findings of science is the Case System of making hay. It begins with cutting when protein is high, continues with swift air-curing in windrows that shelter leaves from bleaching and shattering, concludes by baling into "Packaged Pasture" with the new Case Sliced-Hay Pick-up baler. So successful are these simple steps that alfalfa from sliced bales has analyzed over 18 percent protein—half as much as that favorite concentrate, linseed meal—plus three times the usual top limit of carotene.

Designed to provide "packaged pasture" for the individual farmer, the Case Sliced-Hay baler helps to produce extra milk or meat which often pays back its price in a few seasons. It is one of many Case machines whereby the findings of science are transformed into practical methods for easier, faster, more profitable farming. Case films and bulletins on various advanced practices are available for your use. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

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Cornell Homemaker

ROSE LECTURE SERIES ESTABLISHED

The College of Home Economics has recently established the Van Rensselaer-Rose Lectures. Many women who have achieved distinction in their fields will be brought to the campus as guest speakers.

The first lecture in this series was given on March 28 by Lisa Sergio, who chose for her topic, "What of Tomorrow." Miss Sergio was Mussolini's secretary and interpreter until she made the mistake of having her own ideas and of criticizing the Fascist regime. After having been marked for imprisonment, she escaped to America with the help of powerful friends, and is here recognized as a leading radio commentator and a vital force in exposing anti-democratic ideas.

On April 4, Mary E. Sweeny was scheduled to speak on the subject, "If We Inherit the Earth, What Shall We Do With It?" Since 1925, she has supervised the physical-growth work of nursery school children in the Merrill Palmer School, and has directed the instruction of many college students and parents in this field. Her background as a teacher, author, nutritionist, extension worker, and administrator has made her one of today's most remarkable women.

The third and last lecture will be given on April 11, when we will have as our guest the famous anthropologist, Miss Margaret Mead. Miss Mead is best known for her studies and writings of primitive cultures among tribes in Samoa, Admirality Islands, New Guinea, Bali, and in a tribe of American Indians. She is the author of many books, including "Coming of Age in Samoa," "The Changing Culture of an Indian Tribe," and "Keep Your Powder Dry." Her subject will be "The Anthropologist Looks at the Position of Women in American Culture."

All the lectures will be held in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall Auditorium at eight o'clock in the evening. Tickets not taken up one week before each lecture by the students and the faculty of the Home Economics College will be placed at the disposal of the students of other colleges and townspeople.

Tickets may be obained by calling in person or by writing to the Information Office, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Home Ec. Club News

The resignation of Mrs. James Wilson, formerly Miss Rayma Carter, from the presidency of the Home Economics club has caused a general shift in the list of officers. Mrs. Wilson is leaving to join her Marine husband, who is now stationed in North Carolina.

The tentative slate of new officers for the club are as follows: president, Helen Allmuth '47; vice-president, Judy Gold '46; recording secretary, Gertrude Pless '46; corresponding secretary, Evelyn Fuller '47; and treasurer, Betty Marzolf '46. These new officers will probably be installed at the first mass meeting of the club to be held early in April.

Two major functions, a carnival and a student-faculty party, are on the program of the Home Ec Club for this spring semester. Both of these functions are under the direction of the social committee headed by the vice-president and her assistant.

Plans are going ahead rapidly for the bang-up carnival the club is having during the first week in June. Many of the members are putting forth all of their energies to make the affair a success. Everyone in the Home Ec college is welcome.

Before that time, the faculty and students of the college will be having their party in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium. Refreshments and entertainment will feature the program. Watch for the announcement.

Stand Up and Live

The person who is erect, straight and energetic has a good figure. The way the body is held is the result of training and habit. The muscles and bones go back into the same positions day after day, so posture habits should be good.

Stand in front of a mirror and see if you look like this: Your feet should be parallel, with the weight balanced equally upon the ball and the heel of the foot. The abdomen is flat in the lower part. There is no exaggerated curve in the back. The shoulder blades are flat across the back; the shoulders are even. The head is erect and a straight line could be drawn through the ear, shoulder cap, hip bone, knee, and ankle bone. If you look like this, you don't have to worry. If you don't look so, it's time to do something about your posture.

Good posture throughout the day's work will help prevent backache, tired feet, and a general run-down feeling at the end of the day.

Sweets for the Jar

The food information service of the College of Agriculture sends the good word that OPA will permit sugar-for-canning allowances large enough to enable home canners to put up as much fruit as last year.

700,000 tons have been allotted to home canning, and will be distributed in such a way that all families can obtain as near as possible the amounts they will need. The upper limit is 20 pounds per person, and 160 pounds per family. The ratio for canning is one pound of sugar to four quarts of fruit, and this will mean 80 quarts per person, which is more than many families will need.

Families desiring sugar for home canning should make an estimate of the number of quarts to be canned, and then to fill out an application at their local War Price and Ration Board. They must also show the amounts they used in preparing jams, jellies, and finished fruits in 1944. Stamp 13 from Ration Book 4 must accompany the application, one stamp for each person for whom sugar is requested.

Quality Counts Too!

Heart-shaped pockets, buttons down the back, and organdy trim may make a school or work dress attractive, but think twice before you buy or make one like it.

Pockets should not only be decorative, but should be large enough to be useful and in convenient places. If the pocket is at the side where the hand can drop straight into it, the top may be either straight or slanted; but if the pocket is close to the front, it will be easier to use if the opening slants toward the back.

Keep buttons within easy reach of the hand. Flat, medium-sized buttons with smooth edges are less likely to break, or to tear buttonholes than are other kinds. Be sure buttons are washable and that snaps or other metal fasteners are rustproof.

Trimming should be as sturdy as the material of the dress so that it will not become ragged while the dress is still good. Pre-shrunk materials in colors that are fast to washing and to the sun are most satisfactory because they withstand frequent washings and hard wear.

Flavoring foods with flowers is the fanciful idea followed by a California company specializing in preserves. Apple jelly and rose geranium leaves, quince and orange blossoms are examples of a food that is good to look at and even better to the palate.

Save Work In Hay Making

(Continued from page 3)

Pickup balers, because of their cost, are owned mainly by farmers with large acreages of hay. Baling adds an extra operation for the man who feeds his hay. Certain advantages of much importance to some farmers are: (1) Less storage space is required, (2) Less time is required to store hay, especially on long hauls, (3) Baled hay is easier to feed than long hay, especially if it is sliced, (4) The hay is ready to sell, (5) There is less chance of damage from light showers.

Most of the balers now used are three-men outfits that bale about 3 to 4 tons of hay an hour. Many farmers are interested in the one-man baler. A few records on these show that 1 man bales about 4 to 5 tons of hay an hour.

When hay is baled, the biggest job is still to get it from the field into the barn. When the bales are picked up and loaded by hand in the field and unloaded by hand at the barn, from ½ to 1 hour of man labor is required to haul in a ton of hay. This means that when a 3-man baler is used, the baling job plus hauling in and storing the hay requires 1½ to 2-man hours of labor. When a one-man baler is used, a total of about 1 to 1½-man hours are required to handle a ton of hay.

To avoid some of the hard work in handling baled hay, some farmers have built elevators to draw behind the wagon or truck in the fields. This saves most of the lifting involved in loading baled hay. Similar elevators, powered by elastic motors, avoid much of the hand work at the barn.

During the last year or two, some farmers have been drawing a wagon behind their balers, and are using a ramp between the baler and wagon floor. The man on the wagon loads the bales as they are made. This arrangement eliminates picking up the bales from the ground. Another crew is needed to take the bales to the barn and store them as fast as they are made in the field.

There are many considerations in finding the best way to make hay on a given farm. Knowing the amounts of time and hard work involved by the different methods is helpful. Why not use your head and save your back?

The Belgian Government is planning to establish an Institute for the Promotion of Scientific Research in Industry and Agriculture. Belgian missions abroad collected information about the plans and said that the industry and agriculture of the liberated country must provide technique, practice and organization.

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E. J. Morris, Prop.

QUESTION

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ANSWER

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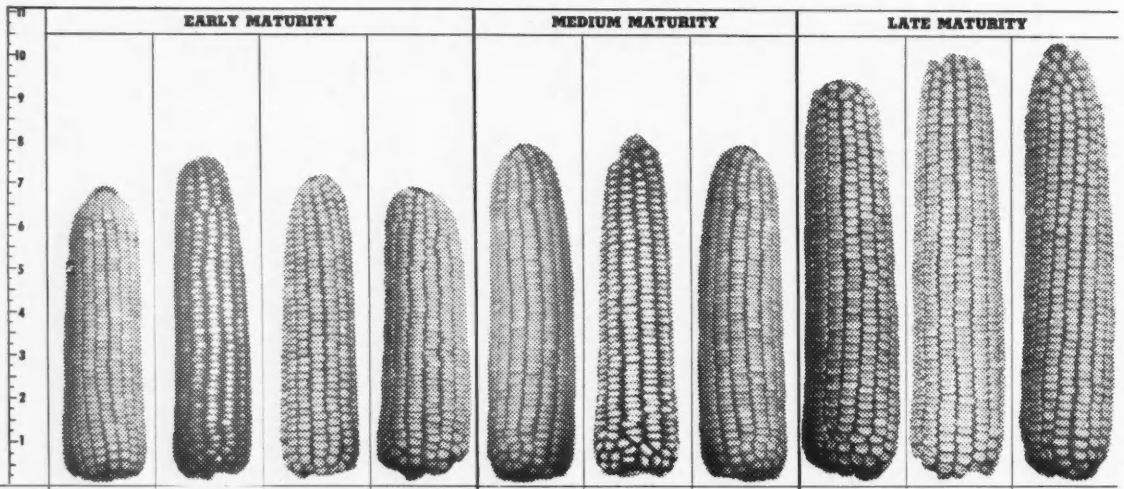
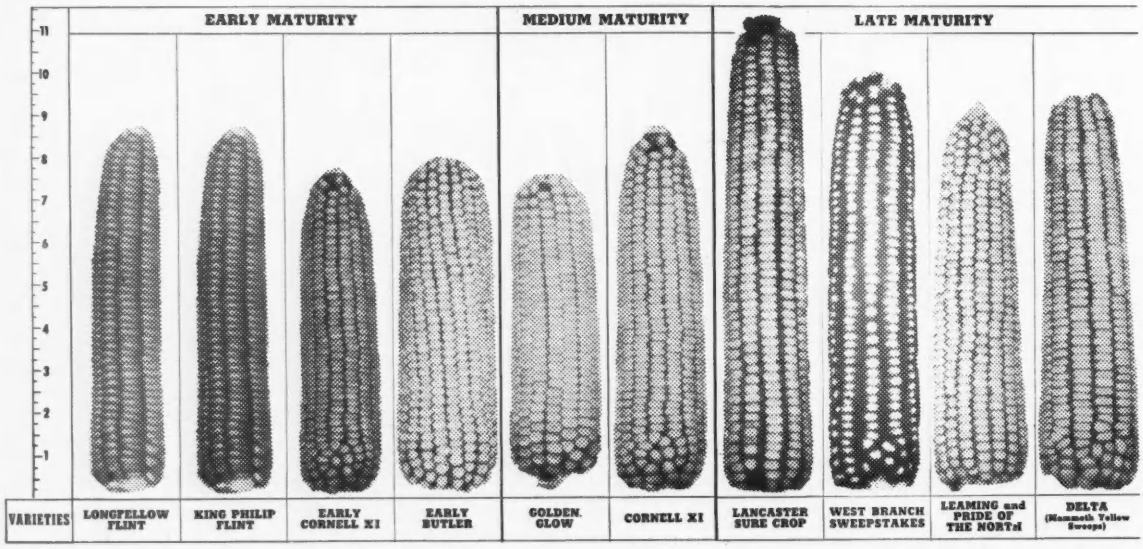
The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Peterborough, New Hampshire

G.L.F. SEED CORN

HYBRID VARIETIES



OPEN POLLINATED VARIETIES



Choose Your Corn From This Chart . . . Twenty varieties of corn are available through G.L.F. this year. All are pictured in natural color and actual size and fully described on a wall chart at every G.L.F. Service Agency. The chart shows not only the old favorites, but many newer varieties which have proved to be good yielders in this territory. The hybrids include selected open formula varieties from New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin. Use the chart at your G.L.F. Service Agency in selecting your corn for silage or husking.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

Campus Countryman

Alma Mater Saves the Day

We have been too busy these days typing out news items, and dashing across campus, to listen to all the radio programs we'd like to hear. But the story came to our ears that our Alma Mater saved the lives of two of our lads in the Pacific. Someone had listened to the Coronet Story Teller and had heard the facts:

As the tale goes, the boys were lost in a jungle, when suddenly they heard a strange noise. Jap snipers? Wind? It was a human voice . . . a native chanting soulfully the Cornell Hymn which eventually led them to safety.

We are getting frustrated in our attempts to find the details, and would appreciate any information offered by a kind soul who heard the program.

Sincerely,
Ye Staff

Spring In The COC

"Walla, walla, walla,
Here's to the trails and the mountaintops,
Here's to the skier who dares—"

Hmmm, snow's melted. So drop that last line of the skiing song and sing it in the springtime. Or maybe better save the whole tune for next winter. I guess it did get a good work-out this winter when the Cornell Outing Club (alias COC) spent a week skiing at Stowe, Vermont. That precious week (vacation, remember?) was packed with snow, square dancing, and evening sings for our group of skiing fiends.

The Outing Club has a tradition that some event shall take place **every** week-end that the University is in session. Sunday hikes and bike trips to Twin Glens, Dead Horse Gulch, Snyder Hill, Coy Glen, Cayuga Caves, and other favorite spots are planned this term. One member from the Club is appointed trip leader for a certain trip about a week before the trip is to be made. This person is in charge of planning the trip and getting the food. The trip leader is appointed by the COC Council which is made up of the president, vice-president, and three members-at-large. One of the three members-at-large is appointed secretary and one treasurer. The present officers are:

President, Wally Mills (V-12)
Vice-president, Donald Demarest (V-12)
Secretary, Marcia Taube
Treasurer, Edith Hastings

There are three overnight trips planned. The first one is a bike trip to the COC cabin at Caroline the week-end of March 24-25. In May there will be a trip to Mt. Pleasant Lodge and also that month there will be an IOCA (Intercollegiate Outing Club Association) week-end at Danby Camp. It is hoped that Outing Clubers from other colleges will be able to join Cornellians on this trip. Last Thanksgiving a similar IOCA week-end was held at Danby, at which 85 people were stuffed with turkey and all its trimmings!

Every Wednesday night from 7 to 8 p.m. in Sage Gym the COC has square dancing sponsored by Willard Straight Hall. Esther McPhearson has charge of the dancing. At least once during the term there will be a square dance with music furnished by an orchestra popular in this region.

Anyone affiliated with Cornell University is welcome and invited to attend any Outing Club activity. Membership is open to anyone who goes on three trips one of which must be an overnight. With this spring weather the membership should take a sharp turn upwards!

Hotel School Active

The Hotel students are on the rebound this year vying for the distinction of the most spirited college group on the hill. The school includes a composite group of many discharged veterans with a variety of backgrounds and several transfers, among whom are Levon Keenan and Vincent Iannaccone from Michigan State Hotel School. Of the class of one hundred who entered in September 1941, only six remain to be graduated in June; namely, Walter M. Clist, David J. Hopwood, Leo A. Price, Mary Lou Scheffler, Evelyn A. Wittenberg, and Mary R. Wright.

A series of monthly coffee hours are offered for the hotel students and faculty. Joy Wahl and Virginia Lee Baker are slated as chairmen for the April 6 edition of this series. Ann O'Connell paid tribute to St. Patrick in a coffee hour on March 3. April 20 is the date set for the cream of the coffee house. Customarily this year girls have been in charge; however, Jim Bennett and George Eyrich are presenting a gettogether put on entirely by the men and they fully intend to outdo the girls.

A gala old clothes party was staged early in December. Another is set for Friday, April 27. The school is proud of its successful mixed parties on a non-date basis. The annual beer picnic at Taughannock hasn't yet been announced.

Cornell Grange News

Members of the Forest City and Ulysses Granges, under the direction of Mr. Merril Curry, past State Deputy, brought their degree team up on the Hill on March 6th to confer the Third and Fourth degrees. Those Cornellians who became full-fledged Grangers at that meeting included Alma Cook, Elmer Clapp, Marjorie Fine, John Sterling, and Joan Weisberg. Refreshments were served under the direction of Marjorie Tallaksen and Lois Rabenstein.

Plans were made for the following meeting at which Leland W. Lamb presented a technicolor film on "Breeding Better Dairy Cattle." His talk and motion picture were based on work done by Dr. Goodale at the Mount Hope Farms, Williamstown, Mass.

A meeting was held following this presentation, at which it was decided to elect officers at the next regular meeting on April 3rd.

4-H Club News

The University 4-H Extension Club, meeting every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, has had a varied program of education and entertainment. To raise funds they put on a square dance and had a concession at a Barton Hall dance. A discussion led by Robert Place and a talk by Professor Goodman featured last terms program.

Between terms the club sent Walter Boek to the executive meeting of the Youth Section American Country Life Association at Jackson's Mills, West Virginia.

Connie Avery and Arlene Tozcko had charge of an open house held in Comstock Hall for new members. Alma Cook has charge of the next meeting which will be a talk on some Home Economics subject. Betty Sharp is the new song leader for the group.

Bacamia News

Editor Shirey Weinstein and the Bacteriology majors were very busy last month editing Bac-Talk, their newspaper. If you didn't see it, keep an eye open for the second volume which will be published this spring.

Bacamia intends to continue its program of faculty and student speakers on alternate weeks. Subjects are announced on the bulletin board in the Dairy Building, and all those interested are invited to attend.

If you are a Bacteriology or Dairy Major, or a friend of one, or work in the Dairy Building, you may look forward to the annual spring picnic sponsored by Bacamia.

A Word for Veterans - and Others

MEN back from the wars are already asking the College of Agriculture about the prospects of going to farming, or finding a place to live in the country, where they can raise at least some of their food.

The College of Agriculture, to meet these requests, has published a bulletin, written by Professor Van B. Hart. In that bulletin he points out that farming is both a business and a way of living; that neighbors are particularly important in the country, with the inference that to have good neighbors one must be a good neighbor.

He also points out that both experience at farming and education for farming have great value. The bulletin emphasizes what should be taken into account in selecting a farm, with a specific warning against trying to make a living on, or even a home from, an abandoned farm.

For persons who would like to work in town and live in the country, Professor Hart says the combination is likely to mean security and happiness, provided the home is wisely chosen and the job has permanency.

By the way, anyone who wishes to have a copy of Professor Hart's publication can get it by writing to the Office of Publication, Roberts Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and asking for E 652.

Other Helps

The College of Agriculture teaches a lot more than farming. It trains for civil service positions, for agricultural engineering, agricultural journalism; for commercial and business occupations connected with agriculture; it teaches bacteriology, and for careers in dozen of other occupations.

So, to war veterans, who may be planning further education, and to those who step out of high schools this spring, it may be well to learn what the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University have to offer. For the facts write to the

Director of Admissions
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

STINGLESS BEES AND HONEY

The Latin American countries have an edge on us in the production of honey, because they have stingless bees to do the work! But these bees have the idea that they don't like the Nothern Hemisphere, for they balk at the notion of living in our cooler climate.

An attempt was made to cross these bees with our higher producing but nastier tempered species. They were brought to this country and placed near a colony of American bees, and both thrived during the summer in their respective homes. But the chill winds were too discouraging to the imports and they began to fail in the late-of-year months. They were placed in a warmer spot, but finally the last of them succumbed.

After their parting, their hive was examined, and it was found that there had been no hybridization. The hive was of an entirely different architecture from that of their northern cousins.

North is North, and South is South, and never the twain shall meet.

GARDEN PLANNING

After two years' experience Victory gardening, it is clear that good planning is essential. And so before beginning the soil preparation and sowing the seed, we ought to do a little pencil and head work.

A plot 50′ x 100′ will supply enough vegetables for a family of four to be used fresh and to store for winter months. This size is recommended when corn, potatoes, and squash are raised since they require a lot of space.

It is a good plan to keep the tall growing plants at one end of the garden so that they will not shade the shorter ones. And then too, you might keep the quick maturing varieties separate from the slower ones.

To avoid having too much of a particular variety at one time, and too little later on, take into account a system for succession planting, and replace early harvested crops with a second planting or with another quick grower.

Distance apart in the rows, and the distance between rows should be figured carefully for all the varieties you want to grow. This will insure enough room for the plants to secure the water, nutrients, and sunlight they require for successful growth.

Planning is well worth the time it takes, it pays in quantity and in quality.

Casein

There is a trend towards synthetics. And the popular belief is that synthetics are substitutes. Actually, they are new creations, with special properties of their own. The chemist takes apart natural materials and puts them together in a new pattern. The chemists went to work on milk, and a new synthetic has been developed from casein.

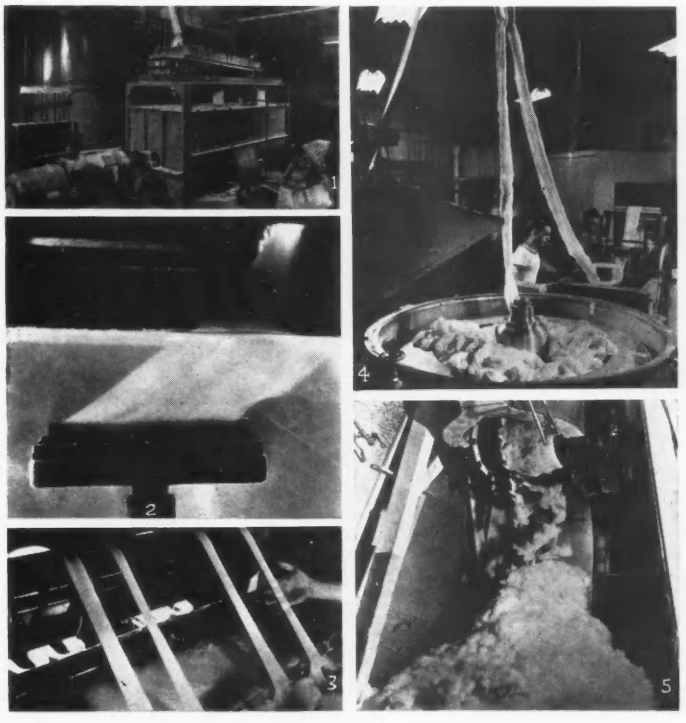
Little Miss Muffet would be surprised to find that her curds, correctly called casein, are used in making many new products. A waterproof glue is made, and we find it on the seams of those rare items, cigarettes. This glue is used to make paints stick to wall surfaces and is important in decoration. The same curds are used in giving paper its smooth coating, and in the finishing of artificial leather.

Casein is also used in making plastics such as buttons, combs, "ivory" piano keys, artificial bone used in skull surgery, and "felt" hats.

This is indeed a era of new products.

* * *

Westinghouse gives the recipe for making glue from casein: Heat a half glass skimmed milk in an enameled pan to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove from fire, and stir in a third cup of vinegar. The curds that form are casein, separate them by straining through cheesecloth. Wash them in water, and allow them to dry. Mix in about twice as much water as curds, and allow them to absorb the liquid. Add a tablespoon of washing soda dissolved in water, and stir until the right consistency. This glue resists water when hardened, but will dissolve in washing soda.



1. *Ground casein is first sent through a mixer and then to the large vats in the background, where it is treated with chemicals and heated.*

2. *Liquefied casein is squirted through thousands of tiny holes in a spinneret. The white "tape" at the top actually contains thousands of strands of fiber.*

3. *The taffy-like bands are fibers undergoing one of the first of many processings. They are squirted from spinnerets concealed in the foam.*

4. *Almost ready for cutting, fibers are passed through this apparatus, which resembles a huge washing machine. Here chemicals are recovered to be used again.*

5. *Dropping down from a revolving drum, cut and finished fiber is ready to be baled and shipped to textile mills and other users.*

By Courtesy ARALAC

Student Notes

HOME ECONOMICS

'43

Elizabeth Call will become the assistant dietitian at Balch Halls starting April 10th.

Mary Kolar, now Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, has a daughter Elizabeth Ann, born January 1945.

'44

Susan Coffin started last February as the cafeteria manager in the Ithaca public schools.

Margaret Edsall began her work in February as assistant manager at the Tarry Shoppe in Ithaca.

Louise Flux now occupies a position in a large cafeteria at an advanced base depot in Davisville, L. I.

Ruth Franklin started working in March as student dietitian in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.

Marion Frone is now teaching home economics at Green, N. Y.

Carol Greves started in January as a nursery school teacher in Wilmington, Del.

Barbara Hall was married in February to Gerald N. Bowne, a liason pilot in the field artillery. She is now teaching in Millbrook, N. Y.

Rebecca Harrison was married in January to Louis F. Davis, a first class private in the U. S. Army. Mrs. Davis is now a nursery school teacher at the Sophie Wright settlement house.

Rosemarie Loew married Ensign Donald Joseph Irving in February.

Mary E. Mershon married William Hoffmann in January.

Betty Plager has become an assistant dietitian at the Montefiore Hospital, Gun Hill Road, N. Y.

Marion Scott is a merchandise trainee at the Boston branch of Sears Roebuck & Co.

Katherine Snell, after two weeks training in Washington, D. C., has been accepted for American Red Cross overseas service.

Margery Tukey announced her engagement to Louis Marlsolf '44.

Jean Waterbury who was a student dietitian at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit has now accepted a position at the Christian Buhl Hospital, Sharon, Penn., and will begin April 10.

HOLD ALL WORLD'S RECORDS!
All U. S. records for butter fat production in the various ages and classes are held by Holsteins, and they also hold all milk records. The natural size and stamina of the Holstein cow has much to do with record breaking showing.

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'45

Janet Egale is now a research assistant at the Federal Nutrition Lab. at Cornell.

Jane Hanse has started teaching nursery school children at Forest Hills, L. I.

Nina Kuzmich is an assistant at the University Commissory, East Ithaca.

Mary Meter joined the WAVES in the latter part of March. She is stationed at Hunter College in New York for training.

Allene Ogren, now married to Edwin C. Roth, plans to live in Rochester.

Mrs. Dorothy Scott Madden is now an assistant 4-H Club agent-at-large.

Lillian Moore will teach Homemaking at the Tioga Central School, Tioga Center, N. Y. She will graduate from Cornell in June '45

'46

Rayma Carter was married between terms to Jim Wilson '45 who is now in North Carolina in the Marine Corps. She expects to join him soon.

Eleanor Tehle of Norwood, Pa., has accepted a position teaching Home Economics at Delaware Valley Central School, Callicoon, N. Y.

Phyllis Storm of Baldwinsville has accepted a position as teacher of home economics at Pulaski Academy and Central School. She will begin her duties in September.

Elouise A. Decker has accepted a position teaching home economics at Beaver Falls High School, Beaver Falls, N. Y.

'39

Last August Byron Bookhout, a former president of Alpha Gamma Rho, married Evelyn Forbes of Franklin, New York. He is now doing extension work for the Agricultural Economics Department at Michigan State. Their new address is 319½ E. Grand River, East Lansing, Michigan.

'40

Merle S. Robie, son of Mrs. Mildred S. Robie of Chester, was released from Los Banos Internment camp in the Philippines on February 24, according to War Department notification received by his mother. He was at Davao, Mindinao, when war broke out, but escaped from Davao with six others, only to be captured later by the Japs and interned at Los Banos. He was graduated from Pinkerton academy in 1936 and Cornell University in 1940, after which he was employed by the Columbia Rope Company of Auburn, N. Y., being assigned to the Philippines in the fall of 1940.

Mr. Robie was a member of the **Countryman** staff 1937-40.

COUNTY AGENTS

'29

Nelson F. Smith, agent for Livingston County, has resigned to take up farming. His successor is Russell Parker, '43, former assistant for Livingston County.

Russell Granger of Monroe County is now managing a fruit farm. Herb Johnson '37, his former assistant has taken over the job of agent and has as his assistant Cornelius Fred Handy '38. Handy, before taking the assistantship was with Soil Conservation from 1938-1942 in Allegeny, Otsego, and Cayuga Counties, and from 1942-1945 was with the Production Credit Association.

'31

Albert A. Warren, an agent in Delaware County several years ago, has returned to the Farm Bureau as assistant agent for Nassau County.

'35

William Hall began his duties on February 19, 1945, as assistant in St. Lawrence County.

'36

W. D. Tyler resigned as agent for Wayne County to become field man with Curtiss Canning Company of Rochester. Replacing him is L. E. Curtis '35, former assistant in Erie County.

'39

L. A. Dickerson who was emergency assistant in Niagara County has been appointed assistant for Erie County.

'41

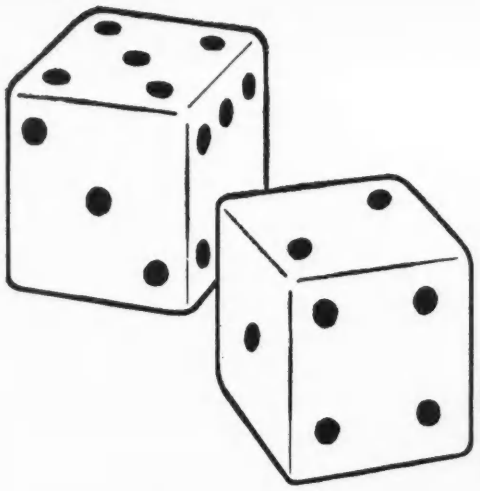
Columbia County has lost their agent Lew Cutbush, who is now resting and living on a farm in that county.

'44

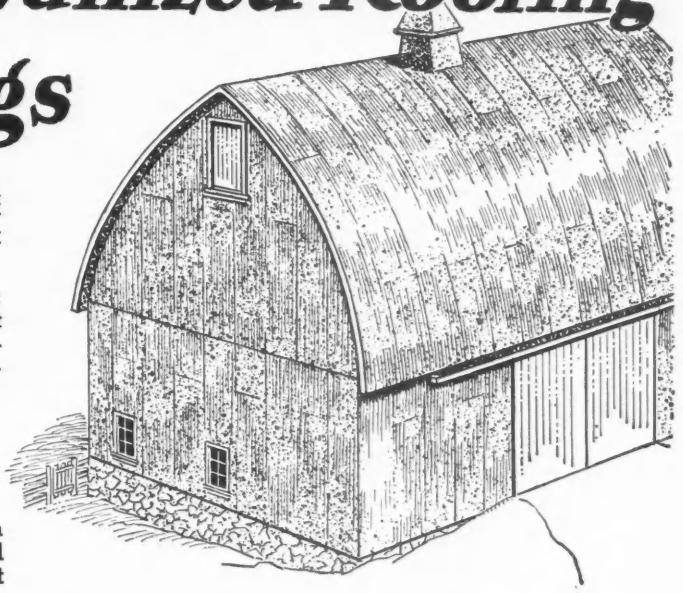
Effective April 1, Oren Burbank of Vermont will replace Walt Forshee as assistant in Steuben County. Forshee has accepted a position with the G.L.F.

'13 and '04

Bruce P. Jones '13 and Charles S. Wilson '04, M.A. '05, were awarded the Philip W. Pillsbury prize for the best wheat grown in New York in 1944. The award, the state trophy and cash prize, is made by the Committee on Philip W. Pillsbury Awards for Agricultural Achievements. Wilson was editor of the **Cornell Countryman** for two years and a former state commissioner of agriculture, and Jones was an organizer of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Assn. They are now partners in the operation of the Locust Hill Farm at Hall, New York.



It's GOOD LUCK *to have Galvanized Roofing on Buildings*



For in these days of material scarcities, galvanized roofing can be taken care of by simple, easy means and made to last a lifetime.

Galvanized roofing is zinc-coated roofing; and the U. S. Bureau of Standards states that zinc is "by far the best" protective metallic coating for iron or steel! Zinc in the form of galvanizing provides double protection:

First, by simple coverage, with a sheath of rust-resistant metal.

Second, by electro-chemical action or "sacrificial corrosion."

Galvanized roofing is used on more than a third of all the farm buildings in the United States — which proves that farmers are smart judges of roofing value!

Take Care Of It!

It's just good business to take good care of galvanized roofing. It is so easy to do it, too, that there's no excuse for neglect. With reasonable care, galvanized roofing can be made to give a lifetime of satisfactory service. Get a copy of the free booklet

"How to Make Galvanized Roofing Last Longer"

and the few simple steps to take will be made completely clear. The booklet is valuable. It's free—write for it today.

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Up To Us

FOOD

On the one hand we hear the housewife's complaint that there isn't enough food, and on the other, that we have sufficient food. What are the facts?

Basically, the paradox is one of **distribution.** We have about the same amount of food available for consumption, but now the folks who used to have low incomes have more money to spend and just as many ration stamps as those who had even bigger headaches last March 15th. In addition, there has been a shift in available supplies. Some foods are plentiful, and others scarce, but in the common denominator, calories, they total roughly the same. And now, with the means of purchasing the dairy products and meats that they always wanted but couldn't afford, the formerly low income workers are buying in competition with the rest of the nation.

It seems that the supply of many items will be lower the balance of this year, but that there will be sufficient milk, eggs, fish and cereal products to provide the needs of producing America. This is a shift from the luxury food items of fattened meat, vegetables, butter, and cream. With the possibility of sending extra food to our fighting men and allies, and the chances that old man weather may not stay on our side, we may have to give up these luxuries temporarily, that others may have the necessities of living.

—MLF

U. S. AND CANADA AGREE

From Queen's University comes this little "pome" . . .

A college paper is a great invention:
The college gets all the fame;
The printer gets all the money;
And the staff gets all the blame.

PEACE TREATY CONTEST

"In this wonderful country of ours, there ought to be a guarantee of jobs." "What the people need is more and better nutrition." "Tariff barriers should be lowered or removed entirely to enable free trade among the family of nations."

Some of these ideas yours? This is your chance to prepare your plans for post-war America so that statesmen may use them as a guide in charting our course.

The Peace Treaty Contest which expires April 15th is designed to obtain ideas of what you want the peace terms to include, what you believe the American people ought to support. According to the rules, a 1,000 word essay may be submitted to the National Peace Treaty Contest, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1, New York.

The judges will include Vice-President Harry Truman, William Green, Fanny Hurst, C. S. Golden of the UMW, Senator Brewster, (R-Me.), R. Rand, Army private wounded at Salerno, Dean of the Graduate School at USC, and others.

It is not alone the contest that is important, but even more the idea behind it. It is a recognition that we have a democracy, and that the young folks who will take over where their parents have left off have a vital stake in rebuilding the world. Not only is it an opportunity to express our views for the future well-being of our people, but it is a responsibility.

Oh yes, the prizes, which we believe are incidental, total over $10,000 in war bonds.

—MLF

PLANNING
Farm Forestry

Farm woodlots are important in planning future farming operations. Not only because of the need for ample stocks of valuable trees, but also because trees are closely related to soil conservation the matter should loom large in our minds.

We have been drawing heavily on our supply of wood during this emergency, and since trees are a long-time crop we shall have to begin to replenish our stock.

Professor C. H. Guise, head of the Forestry department, has recommended lighter cuttings in the future, keeping livestock out of woodlots, better methods of cutting, reforestation of unproductive forest lands, and stopping the practice of surface burning of woods. He stated that local forestry systems should be set up to work with individual farmers, to assist in all phases of management and improvement as well as marketing the crop.

It is a good idea to work out plans that are useful for each farm to provide a sure supply for coming generations and to save the soil.

Seasonal Labor

Another bit of planning—labor users will sponsor farm labor camps. All types of available labor, Farm Cadet and Women's Land Army, foreign workers and prisoners of war will be brought into the association program.

One agency will serve as the link between the farmer and government and other agencies. It will mean funds for expenses, full use of workers, and organized handling of payrolls, housing and similar important matters. It will permit a desirable distribution of labor, supplying the needs of farmers with any size farm business. The farmers may organize into co-operative associations, or where only one farmer in the community needs labor, they may provide private housing. Except where prisoners of war are used and the Army maintains control, the farmers may manage the camps.

The aim is to provide workers with good working conditions in the 1945 Extension Service labor camps, and to assure the farmer a sure supply of needed hands. So far, the results in 20 counties of New York have showed that co-operative effort and planning pays.

—MLF

SOCIAL SECURITY

The plan for social security for farmers which has been worked out by the Social Security Board and the Department of Agriculture, may be presented to Congress in the near future.

According to the plans, farmers would report income subject to social security tax on income tax forms, and make their payments along with the returns. It is proposed that the farmers pay 7% of their net income towards old age survivor's, disability, medical and hospital insurance. Employers would deduct 6% from wages, and the hired men would buy an additional 6%.

The farmers could get the insurance stamps from the local mailman.

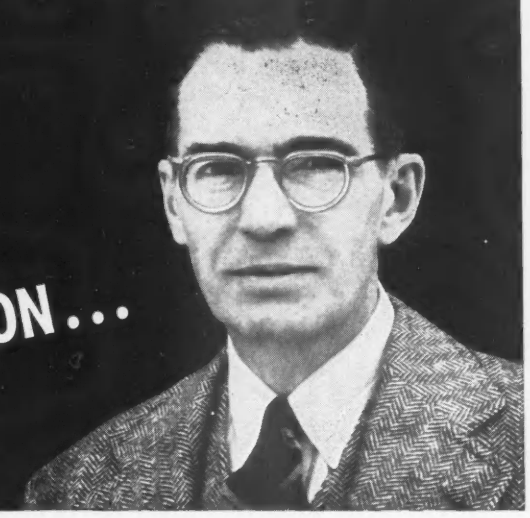
Social security has been accepted in industrial businesses, and here is the opportunity to make this insurance available to the farmers.

—MLF

★ HIGH HATCHABILITY...

★ LOW MORTALITY...

★ HIGH EGG PRODUCTION...



"These are the RESULTS of

BEACON FEEDING"

Reports Mr. E. E. KIME

Montoursville, Pa., NEW HAMPSHIRE BREEDER

"After testing Beacon Feeds against a well-known Feed that we had used for eight years, we found amazing results—high egg production, high hatchability (81% this past season), and low hen mortality."

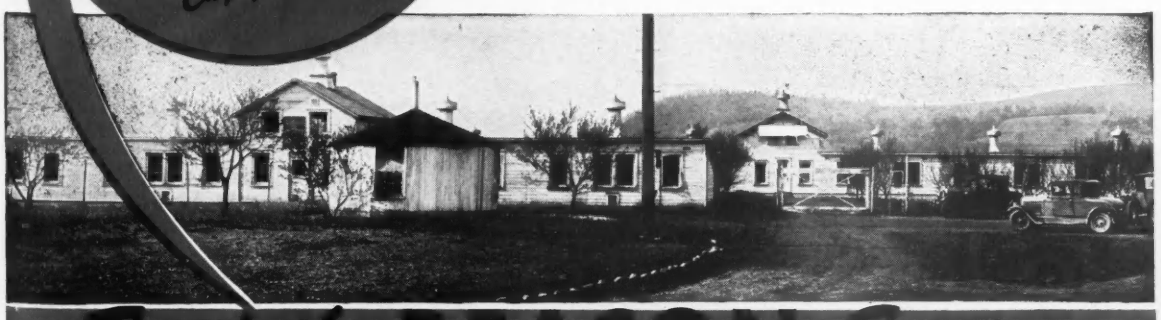
"We have incubator capacity of 57,000, carry 3200 breeders. All our chicks are reared on our 130 acre farm, where we use a Ladino clover range, *and the complete BEACON FEEDING PROGRAM.*"

"We start 15,000 chicks each season, these for our own replacement —we specialize in ready-to-lay pullets, and, of course, chicks."

It is impossible for us to fill any new orders for Beacon Feeds at this time. We wish to thank our established customers for their patience and cooperation during this period of national emergency. We assure both them and the many new friends who anxiously await an opportunity to become Beacon Feeders that as soon as the situation permits further expansion of our facilities—Beacon Feeds will be available to everyone.

Another **BEACON USER** *tells why* **BEACON IS BETTER**

The Beacon Milling Co., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.



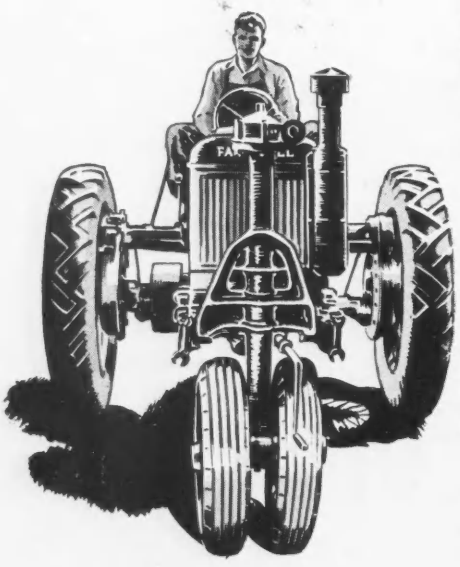
Feed the **BEACON** *System*

University Library
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Our Thanks to

MRS. WINNIE MOORE

for the spirit and good will that prompted her to send us the following message:



Drawn from a photograph of Jacob V. Moore on the family's Farmall 20 tractor. Mrs. Moore says, "It is not a very good picture. We had a better snapshot but I misplaced it and never did find it."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen:

I have read the statement by International Harvester about how business has been criticized by some people in this war. But I say this—what would our country have done without tools or machinery to farm or fight with? I am so thankful that the U. S. has companies like yours.

I am just a farm woman who knows what it is to do a hard day's work, or get on a tractor seat and drive all day long, day after day. I do it to make a living, and I am so thankful we chose a Farmall, back in 1937. When we go out for a day's work I know we can depend on it, for it is always ready to go and never breaks down. I know our boys at the fighting fronts feel the same way about their equipment. If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it.

My husband, Jacob V. Moore, and our two children and I have farmed over 100 acres, and 25 of it in vegetables, and I don't know how we would have managed without our Farmall to prepare our land with. But we plan to buy more equipment to go with our tractor after the war.

AN INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER BOOSTER,
Mrs. Winnie Moore, Bangor, Alabama, Rt. 1

THE MOST valuable thing International Harvester can have is the good will of the millions of farm families in this nation. Now, after three war years—during which we have built war machines on government order and every possible farm machine we could build—it is good to know the view of the folks on the farms. They are interested in our problems, and we are interested in theirs.

Last fall we published a statement in which we said there were many false stories circulated about profits in wartime. The fact is that Harvester's profit, as an example, was 16% lower in 1944 than in the year before Pearl Harbor, although our sales were 75% higher.

We had many good letters in answer to that message. This month we would like to have you read the letter from Mrs. Winnie Moore, above, which she has given us permission to reprint.

Thank you, Mrs. Moore, for the fine spirit of your letter, for your appreciation of what Harvester is trying to do for Agriculture, and for your tribute to the good old Farmall.

We are all fighting this war together, in the factory and on the farm. America is proud of its farmers, and proud of the dealers who serve them in this emergency. . . . Our best wishes to your family for early Victory and an easier time to come on the farm!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

THIS SYMBOL MEANS:
"Product of International Harvester." Mrs. Moore says, "If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it." We want everyone to feel that way about the Farmall Tractor, the International Truck, and every farm machine *made by International Harvester.*

BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND KEEP THEM

CUT AND SELL YOUR PULPWOOD AND SAWLOGS—FOR WAR

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER